Discussion of the results. In most samples of salt were tested to determine the concentration of iodine in the normal range, except for only one type of salt imported from the European Union, with detected concentration of 19.42 mg / kg in the first test and 17.96 mg / kg after 15 days, which also causes an instability of iodine compound and a concentration below the initial cut.

Otherwise determined elimination of iodine from iodized salt compounds amounting to 1-4 percent within 15 days of the initial concentration after package opening.

Conclusion. In Moldova, most salt type on the market is non-iodized, salt predominantly gem. Iodized salt in Moldova corresponds to iodine load amounting to 83% of the total market introduced in grocery stores. To perform prophylaxis of iodine deficiency, it is recommended the use of iodized salt to exchange trade brand.Key words: salt, iodine, endemic goiter, prophylaxis

245. THE ROLE OF THE WEBSITE INFORMATION FOR RESEARCH FIELD

Olga Cernelev

Scientific adviser: Ovidiu Tafuni, PhD, Associate Professor, Deputy Chair of General Hygiene, *Nicolae Testemitanu* State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Introduction.Globally, the Internet is used by over 2.7 billion people. According to the national report BATIM, conducted by Gemius in 2013, in the Republic of Moldova, the total number of Internet users has reached 1748635. In this context, information technologies are indispensable in everyday life. Internet is important not only for the general population, but also for documentation of all persons involved in research and innovation field. So, this paper concerns the use of the Internet in the research process, in identifying research issues using the Web for surveys to publishing research results.

Materials and methods. The present work is focused on optimizing the research data management by using a quick, useful, effective and the most convenient source of information – a website. NOBEZITATE was created and launch in October 2014. It was linked to the social network – Facebook. Till 2016 there were posted 114 articles in the field of nutrition and healthy diet (science, interactive, recommendations, etc.).

Discussion results.NOBEZITATE is a website which has the aim to promote healthy eating habits among the population from the Republic of Moldova. It is a valuable resource for researchers desiring to understand people and the social and cultural contexts within which they live outside of experimental settings, with due emphasis on the interpretations, experiences and views of 'real world' people.

NOBEZITATE was appreciated by 1396 people, where 78% are female users and 22 % are male users. The website is followed by 2,94% women and 0,5% men aged 13-17 years old; 22,9% females and 4,73% males aged 18-24 years old; 37,3% females and 8,24% males aged 25-34 years old; 9,96% females and 5,59% males among 35-44 years old; 2,44% females and 1,43 % males aged 45-54 years old; 0,57 females and 1,15 % males aged 55-64 years old and 1,36% females and 0,5 % males aged more than 65 years old.

The website is followed at the national and international levels: by 1039 persons from the Republic of Moldova; 54 from Romania; 42 persons from Italy; 33 persons from Great Britain, etc.

Conclusion. NOBEZITATE provides a database and allows continuous monitoring of the number of visitors (according to gender, age, region); their interest and engagement in reading the posted articles, etc. It has a lot of advantages for researcher such as: cost-effectiveness (cost, time, human resources); possibility of using multimedia elements (video, images, etc.); automatic questionnaire; elaboration of reports in real time; possibility to work with large samples of respondents (national and international), etc.

Key Words: website, Internet, research.

246. CARDIOVASCULAR MORBIDITY AMONG POPULATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA IN CONNECTION WITH MINERALIZATION DEGREE OF THE DRINKING WATER

Maria-Victoria Racu

Scientific adviser: Cebanu Serghei, MD, MPH, PhD, Associate Professor, *Nicolae Testemitanu* State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Introduction: At the moment,cardiovascular diseases are situated among the main causes of population morbidity,mortality rate being estimated 50 % in the entire population.Besides well known causes of cardiovascular morbidity exists another one cause,studied by a lot of authors,which is called mineralization degree of the drinking water.It's known that a higher mineralization of drinking water may determine a lower cardiovascular morbidity.The objective of our study was estimation of mineralization degree of drinking water in different parts of the Republic of Moldova and its influence on the cardiovascular diseases of the population.

Materials and methods: Our study has been done by collecting water specimens of surface water and deep water from different parts of the republic and appreciating their hardness and magnesium and calcium concentration.The morbidity of population was obtained from the National Center of Health Management by yearly reports.During the study we use observation,descriptive and analytical methods.

Discussion results: Water hardness is determined by the amount of dissolved calcium and magnesium ions in it.After study water hardness from the North of the Republic(Edinet city),the South(Cahul city) and the Center(Straseni and Criuleni cities) we observed that the biggest concentration of calcium ions in deep water was in the North,but for surface water-in the Center. The biggest concentration of magnesium ions in deep water was in the Center,but in surface water-in the South.Surface water hardness was higher than deep one and cardiovascular morbidity in population which used surface water was lower than in population which used deep water.We also see a relation between calcium concentration and cardiovascular diseases,which were higer in the North,where calcium in surface water was lower.For magnesium concentration we state that also in the North,where its level was lower in deep water, cardiovascular diseases was higher.